DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF MINES
JOHN W. FINCH, DIRECTOR

INFORMATION CIRCULAR

CONSUMPTION AND PRICES OF NONMETALLIC MINERALS

BY

PAUL M. TYLER

I.C.6794

September 1934.

INFORMATION CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF MINES

CONSUMPTION AND PRICES OF NONMETALLIC MINERALS[1]

By Paul M. Tyler[2]

CONTENTS

Page
Introduction 2
General development 2
Summarized consumption data for pre-war and post-war periods 3
Trend toward national self-sufficiency 5
The background of prices . . . 6
Effects of the depression . . 7
Price trends 8
Statistics for individual commodities 12

Group I. Building materials:

Cement 13
Sand and gravel 14
Common brick 15
Face brick 16
Sand-lime brick 17
Hollow building tile . . . 18
Slate 19
Gypsum, crude 20
Lime 21
Dimension stone 22

Group II. Abrasives:

Emery and corundum 23
Garnet 24
Pumice 25

Group III. Fertilizers:

Phosphate rock 26
Potash 27

Group IV. Ceramic materials:

Clay, pottery and paper . . . 28
Clay, kaolin only 29
Clay, fire 30
Feldspar, crude 31
Glass sand 32

Group V. Miscellaneous:

Arsenic, white 33
Asbestos 34
Barite, crude 35
Borates 36
Bromine 37
Calcium magnesium chloride . 38
Fluorspar 39
Fuller's earth 40
Graphite, amorphous 41
Graphite, crystalline 42
Magnesite, crude 43
Mica, scrap 44
Mica, sheet 45
Pyrite 46
Salt 47
Silica (quartz) 48
Sulphur 49
Talc, ground 50

---

[1] The Bureau of Mines will welcome reprinting of this paper, provided the following footnote acknowledgment is used: "Reprinted from U. S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular 6794."

[2] Chief engineer, Rare Metals and Nonmetals Division.

INTRODUCTION

This paper is essentially the forerunner of a source book of consumption and average value data for the nonmetallic mineral industries of the United States. It is one of a projected series which was introduced by Bureau of Mines Information Circular 6687, Growth and Development of the Nonmetallic Mineral Industries, by Oliver Bowles and C. W. Justice, issued in February 1933. The latter circular embodies value data for domestic output of all such minerals since 1880 and contains brief historical summaries covering the various individual industries. Volume data, such as are shown in this paper, give more information as to consumptive requirements because they are not distorted by price changes and also because they can be correlated with imports, the values of which are based upon foreign market conditions and otherwise are not comparable with domestic returns. Price data also are presented herein in the form of calculated average values of domestic production f.o.b. mine shipping point. Whereas value figures are available for a 50-year period in some instances, quantity data are a later development and in most cases are not available before 1900 and in some cases are not reported even yet. Few comparisons can be made before 1910, which is the starting point for the tables that constitute the bulk of this report.

In connection with the tables and for general assistance and helpful advice the author gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of Oliver Bowles, H. Herbert Hughes, K. G. Warner, and D. M. Banks.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

The autonomy of the mineral kingdom was recognized in earliest antiquity, and historians conveniently distinguish successive stages of the onmarch of civilization through the centuries according to the nature of the weapons and tools available. The so-called stone age, however, was not a period of active quarrying. Stone axes and flint-tipped arrows may have been potent aids to procuring food or settling social disputes, but no nonmetallic mineral industries had yet been organized to produce them on a tonnage scale. Following James Watt's introduction of the first practical steam engine in 1775 and the ever-accelerating industrial developments that subsequently served both to create and to satisfy new human needs, the demand for nonmetallic mineral raw materials lagged far behind the extraordinary expansion in the demand for other important materials, including the metals and mineral fuels. Long after manufacturing became organized and concentrated in factories the production of many nonmetallic minerals continued to be carried on largely in agricultural communities, remaining noncommercial in many instances and in others yielding only irregular employment during seasons when other kinds of work were scarce. The belated emergence of sand and gravel production as an organized industry represents a typical example. Until the widespread use of automobiles made good roads an absolute necessity our highways generally were maintained and often even constructed in the first place in haphazard fashion. Working on the roads was a common way of paying taxes, and the equipment as well as the labor was mostly furnished by local farmers. Fill and surfacing material were dug out of nearby banks or broken from roadside ledges; consequently, central plants for furnishing such material were few and far between. As recently as a decade or two ago sand and gravel were mostly produced on the job or furnished from small hand-screening operations. The business of supplying aggregates - sand and gravel, crushed stone, and crushed slag - now ranks among our very large industries, but its present importance is attributable not only to the enormous growth in road-building but also to the fact that road-building itself has become a highly developed type of engineering construction requiring standardized materials such as generally are procured most satisfactorily from a more or less permanent commercial organization that specializes in the business.

The consumption of goods and services in civilized countries depends upon the probable behavior of large numbers of people. The laws of probability - as worked out a hundred years ago and subsequently utilized extensively by insurance actuaries, astronomers, and professional gamblers - serve as a more or less scientific basis for forecasting business trends. The larger the number of people involved and the more nearly the per-capita consumption of a particular commodity approaches saturation the more accurately can demands be estimated in advance. Statisticians recognize, however, that difficulties accompany attempts to integrate an increasing per-capita use with a growing population; and in the case of nonmetallic minerals, whether employed in building construction or manufacturing, there are other uncertainties in addition to those inherent in industries of relatively recent growth.

In nominal dollar value the domestic output of nonmetallic minerals increased 20-fold during the 50-year period culminating in 1929. This compares with a 26-fold increase in the value of mineral fuels and an 8-fold increase in value of metal output. That the ground lost during the recent depression will be regained is generally assumed. Whether the rate of growth experienced after the World War can be maintained remains to be seen. Beyond dispute, however, is the prediction that in this widely diverse field of commodities no single formula will suffice for the calculation of future trade trends. For some items consumption seems already to have commenced to drop off whereas for others fickle fashion and human ingenuity will devise fresh accessions of demand for uses still undiscovered.

SUMMARIZED CONSUMPTION DATA FOR PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR PERIODS

To the extent that the records of the past foretell the future, the figures in table 1 summarize the consumption trends for specified nonmetals in the form of comparisons of annual averages for 1927-29 with those for the pre-war period, 1912-14. Most of the indicated consumption figures are calculated by the simple process of adding imports to domestic shipments (or production) and deducting exports. By employing 3-year averages, errors arising from lack of data for inventory adjustments relative to stocks in producers' and consumers' hands tend to take care of themselves, and the unbalanced relations that may occur in a single year likewise are smoothed out. It is now recognized that the 1927-29 period was one of abnormal activity in many lines, but the triennial averages certainly are much more significant than the figures for 1929 alone, the year in which demand for some commodities reached a peak, whereas for others it had already begun to subside.

Digitized by Google Original from THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

TABLE 1. - Summary of consumption trends and sources of supply for specified nonmetallic minerals in the United States, based on 3-year averages for pre-war and pre-depression periods.

Commodity and general classification	1912-14	1927-29	Volume change 1/	Value change 1/	Ratio of domestic production to consumption 1912-14	Ratio of domestic production to consumption 1927-29
	Short tons	Short tons	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Building materials:						
Cement	2/87,574,650	2/174,700,827	+ 99.4	+240	100	100
Aggregates 3/	99,412,618	239,734,072	+141.1	+343	100	100
Common brick	4/ 7,930	4/ 6,326	- 20.2	+ 42	100	100
Face brick	4/ 817	4/ 2,321	+184.0	+315	100	100
Sand-lime brick ...	4/ 180	4/ 301	+ 67.2	+292	100	100
Hollow building tile	(5)	3,916,810	(6)	+207	100	100
Slate	497,659	656,441	+ 31.9	+ 90	100	102
Gypsum	2,968,189	6,119,697	+106.1	+420	85	84
Lime	3,479,319	4,383,834	+ 25.9	+155	101	100
Dimension stone ...	7/ 1,474,663	4,546,851	+208.2	+105	100	100
Abrasives:						
Emery and corundum.	19,212	8,852	- 53.9	(6)	4	36
Garnet	5,600	6,500	+ 16	+157	86	100
Pumice	33,512	69,146	+111.3	+312	79	86
Fertilizers:						
Phosphate rock	1,971,743	2,834,401	+ 43.7	+ 35	149	123
Potash	8/ 606,827	928,220	+ 52.9	(6)	0	11
Ceramic materials:						
Clay, pottery and paper	721,980	1,087,168	+ 50.5	+ 95	50	74
Clay, kaolin only .	442,140	798,285	+ 80.5	+ 79	34	61
Clay, fire	1,641,394	2,826,306	+ 72.1	+221	100	102
Feldspar	68,495	259,920	+279.4	+700	77	88
Glass sand	1,625,612	2,234,066	+ 37.4	+114	100	99
Miscellaneous:						
Barite	73,991	339,615	+279	+775	41	78
Fluorspar	128,768	191,171	+ 48.4	+355	85	70
Fuller's earth	58,331	280,301	+380.5	+588	64	103
Graphite, amorphous 9/	14,760	24,000	+ 63	(6)	55	61
Graphite, crystalline	18,931	12,642	- 33.2	(6)	12	21
Magnesite 10/	301,420	265,710	- 11.8	(6)	3	55
Pyrite	1,447,384	810,641	- 44.0	(6)	24	39
Salt	4,854,806	7,967,591	+ 64.1	+165	99	101
Sulphur	293,890	1,928,249	+555	+565	110	114
Talc, ground	151,877	223,411	+ 47.1	+105	91	88

1/ For 3-year period, 1927-29 v. 1912-14; value change approximate (consumption values calculated on basis of unit values of domestic production only).

2/ Barrels. 3/ Includes building and paving sand, building and paving gravel, and crushed stone used in concrete and as road metal. 4/ Millions of brick.

5/ Value only available. 6/ No data. 7/ Data for 1916. 8/ Data for 1913-14.

9/ Includes consumption (partly estimated) of artificial as well as natural graphite. 10/ Expressed as equivalent crude magnesite.

In comparison with the 24-percent increase in population of the United States the volume changes shown in table 1 reveal a general increase in per-capita consumption. Common brick makes a bad showing, but the declining use of this product is offset many times by the doubled output of cement and even greater increase in the employment of "aggregates." The apparent decline in the use of emery and corundum merely reflects the substitution of artificial for natural abrasives; the actual demand for abrasives increased several fold. The increased tonnage of pumice is explained by its wider use for other than abrasive purposes.

For leading ceramic raw materials the indicated consumption increased much faster than population; an extraordinary increase in the use of feldspar reflects its more extensive employment in glass, as well as in pottery, electrical porcelain, tile, sanitary ware, and enamels. In the miscellaneous group the rapid enlargement in fuller's earth output is a natural consequence of the growth of the petroleum industry, and the net increase in sulphur consumption (only about 130 percent after correcting for the drop in pyrite consumption and the slight increase in byproduct acid recovery) is a rough index of the substantial growth of our heavy chemical industries, which have not expanded quite so fast as the organic and synthetic chemical industries.

Value changes were, of course, even more marked than volume changes, due to the relatively high prices during the post-war period selected, a subject that will receive more detailed consideration later.

TREND TOWARD NATIONAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The last two columns of table 1 afford statistical confirmation of several well-known principles of theoretical economics. International trade in bulky commodities (except certain specialties such as phosphate rock) is forever confined to relatively small proportions and is always subject to further reduction wherever possible because of the high percentage transportation charges bear to total costs. It follows that the supply of most heavy building materials should be 100 percent domestic, imports and exports being confined almost exclusively to local over-the-border transactions with Canada and Mexico and in amounts so small as to be insignificant when included in national totals. In the case of medium- or high-priced commodities foreign trade is influenced further by tariff changes, modified buying habits, improved technology, substitution, and other factors. Relative increases in domestic compared with foreign contributions to the total supply in the United States, due to one or more of these causes, are indicated especially in the case of china and paper clays, feldspar, barite, fuller's earth, magnesite, and garnet. In the case of magnesite this increased importance of domestic sources was accompanied by a shrinkage in total demand as a result of substitution that may have been accelerated by higher prices for the calcined product resulting from tariff protection of the war-born domestic industry. On the other hand, certain attempts to bolster up domestic industries by tariff assistance fell short of their objective; this is indicated clearly in the fluorspar figures and was even more true in the case of graphite, although the condition did not reach its climax until after 1929.

Whereas imports represent significant percentages of supply of more than a dozen items, exports are significantly large only in the case of two, phosphate rock and sulphur, and in the case of phosphate rock foreign sales have not kept pace with domestic shipments. Extreme dependence upon foreign sources is indicated statistically with respect to pyrites and potash and to a considerable degree with respect to graphite and emery. Pyrites, however, merely compete with sulphur, of which the United States has an exportable surplus, and more and more potash is now coming from newly opened mines in New Mexico. No real alarm exists as to graphite supplies, although in the present absence of a domestic graphite-mining industry a stoppage of shipments from overseas might be inconvenient for a time. Artificial abrasives of American make already have cut heavily into imports of emery. In brief, the last two columns of the table lead to the inescapable conclusion that with respect to these nonmetallic mineral items the United States is tending more and more to become self-contained; in consequence, both imports and exports are becoming relatively less and less important.

THE BACKGROUND OF PRICES

No better index of the ratio of supply to demand has been discovered than the price at which a commodity is exchanged freely in a given market. The ups and downs of recurrent business cycles and the profound collapse that follows each major panic bring about changes in the general price level, but individual commodities do not always obey the general trend. Now that currency problems are a topic of ordinary conversation it is universally understood that wheat at a dollar a bushel is neither cheap nor costly until its price is compared with what the dollar will buy in terms of other commodities. This principle naturally applies to minerals, but at the risk of seeming to insist on obvious economic theory it may be well to point out that each commodity is subject to sundry influences that may be peculiar to itself or to the special subgroup to which it belongs. With respect to a given product, moreover, falling prices do not afford a definite indication of disappearing profits. Even though the e is a relative decline compared with the prices of other commodities, this may be a symptom of vigorous growth, producer and consumer alike sharing the savings resulting from lower production costs. Conversely, a relative rise in the price of a commodity may foreshadow declining profits or even extinction of an industry where growing scarcity or higher costs increase the ever-present hazard of substitution. In sum, price trends are a significant symptom but not always the dominant indicator of the health of an industry.

Index numbers of wholesale prices of 11 different groups of commodities in the United States beginning with 1786, have been tabulated by Warren and Pearson[3]. Over long periods the prices of pig iron and metal products, drugs and chemicals, fuel and light, and certain manufactured products have declined compared with the average for all commodities. This is also true with respect to most building materials, although the index for all building materials exhibits a rising trend due to the striking and steady advance in the price of lumber. Growing scarcity of supplies quadrupled the price of this single item during the first 130 years after the American nation was founded,

---

3/ Warren, G. F. and Pearson, F. A., Prices: New York, 1933, pp. 24-38.

and from 1798 to 1914 the price of lumber gained relative to the average price of all commodities at the rate of 1.54 percent a year[4]. Raw materials are notoriously subject to violent changes in price. Whether buyer or seller cracks the market whip, the tip of the lash moves farthest and fastest. Goods that are geographically remote from markets, those that need to be converted by time-consuming processes before reaching the ultimate consumer, and more especially items like manufacturing equipment are peculiarly sensitive to changes in market sentiment. Experience has demonstrated abundantly that the prices of producers' goods and of durable goods of all kinds tend to move more rapidly than prices of consumers' goods, but this difference in behavior is of relatively short duration; the long-time trend, as indicated by a composite for 30 basic commodities, follows the general trend for all classes of goods more closely than a dog follows his master.

EFFECTS OF THE DEPRESSION

In the Minerals Yearbook for 1932-33, Scott Turner, Director of the Bureau of Mines, presents a series of index numbers and other tabulations tending to show that, with respect to the mineral industry the worldwide recession in general business affected metals most and mineral fuels least, with nonmetals forming an intermediate group. The collapse in volume of metal consumption was more apparent in 1930 and 1931, but by 1932 it began to be checked. On the other hand the decline in consumption volume of nonmetals gathered momentum more slowly and proceeded at an accelerated pace during 1932. In the case of building materials, of course, this condition was in part explained by "made work" programs in 1930-31, followed by a drying up of such expenditures by local governing bodies and diminishing Federal-aid highway construction in 1932. The sharp decline in the rate of steel operations naturally was reflected in the consumption of fluorspar, fireclay, and magnesite, the consumption of which dropped below pre-war levels. Taking the group as a whole, however, the ratio to pre-war consumption was better in 1932 for the nonmetals than for the metals. Compared with the 1929 peaks, likewise, the latter made a relatively good showing whereas the demand for major metals in 1932 dropped 60 to 80 percent in volume and 80 or 90 percent in value below the 1929 high points; several leading nonmetals suffered declines in that year of only 50 percent in volume and 60 or 70 percent in value. In common brick shipments a collapse occurred to about 18 percent of 1929 and barely 12 percent of the pre-war requirements; but this was due to adverse long-term factors, and other building materials fared much better. Salt, due to its diversified uses and more especially to its substantial employment in the relatively "depression-proof" food industries, suffered to a comparatively small extent; consumption of this item continued in 1932 at over 75 percent of its 1929 high.

Conditions in 1933 were more onerous upon the nonmetal producers than u upon metal miners. Whereas the latter had reason to feel that the worst was over and in fact that the upturn had already set in, many nonmetallic mineral producers watched their business go from very bad to much worse. After many former depressions construction has led the way to recovery but the betterment experienced in the markets for consumers' goods was not shared by the heavy industries. The Federal Public Works program necessarily took time to get underway, and private building was not stimulated. The flow of funds into the capital goods industries being checked further, the demand for various nonmetallic products generally failed to pick up, and 1933 requirements for several leading building materials were very much smaller even than those for the previous year.

---

[4] $y = 34.439(1.0154)^x$. Origin at 1839.

PRICE TRENDS

Price changes during the depression were much more favorable to the nonmetals than to the metals group, the average of the latter being dragged down by the precipitous declines in copper, lead, zinc, and silver. Throughout the decline the nonmetals made a much better showing than the wholesale price index for all commodities as ascertained by the U. S. Department of Labor, whereas metal prices did not hold up so well. In 1933, however, the prices of metals improved more rapidly than the general index, while the prices of nonmetals generally rose reluctantly if at all.

Inasmuch as the recovery pattern of the price curves of most of the nonmetals has not yet been traced it is too early to attempt to deduce formulas or project extensions of these curves for even a brief period in advance. Basic data for former years are given in the detailed tables for the different commodities to complete the record and so that those who feel competent may draw conclusions therefrom, either now or at some time in the future when the sundry dynamic forces now at work come into equilibrium long enough for a new course to be sighted.

To assist in developing perspective, table 2 has been prepared as a brief summary of the price data incorporated in the individual commodity tables. The figures are based in the first instance on average values for domestic shipments reported to the Bureau of Mines and are f.o.b. mine shipping point. These figures were then calculated into index numbers or percentages of the average for each respective item for 1926, the base year employed by the Department of Labor for its price data. However, inasmuch as the pre-war years provide a convenient reference period, the indexes for the purpose of this summary table have been recalculated on the base of the average for 1910-14 being 100 percent. On this basis the highest point reached in the late war and postwar period, the 3-year average for the so-called plateau or pre-depression period (1927-29), and the 1932 level for each commodity are shown respectively in parallel columns.

The percentage figures for the peak years are informative with respect to the extent that prices of the various commodities responded to the conditions induced by the World War and its aftermath in 1919-21. Probably no one now would contend that such conditions were normal; consequently, the indexes in this first column tend rather to show the maximum departure from normal trend than to indicate a backsight from which future events may be correlated. The period 1927-29 was one of quasi-stability; it formed part of what was then heralded by some as a new era, and while industry tumbled off the plateau formed during this period, there is no assurance that similar elevations may not again be reached. In certain instances much higher levels will doubtless be attained. The data for 1932 are now known to be not the low point, but as

TABLE 2. - Summary of average price indexes for specified nonmetallic minerals, based on averages for pre-war and pre-depression periods, with 1932 indexes for comparison.

Commodity and general classification	Indexes: 1926 = 100				Indexes: 1910-14 = 100		
	1910-14	Peak[1]	1927-29	1932	Peak[1]	1927-29	1932
Building materials:							
Cement	51.8	118	91.3	58	228	176	112
Sand and gravel	51.0	131	96	85	257	188	167
Common brick	51.6	144	92.7	73	280	179	141
Face brick	64.6	135	92.3	75	209	143	116
Sand-lime brick	53.8	122	94	68	227	175	128
Hollow building tile	(2)	155	93	71	(2)	(2)	(2)
Slate	73.6	134	99	63	182	135	86
Gypsum, crude	57.0	142	83.0	86	249	146	151
Lime	43.8	115	90.7	68	263	205	155
Dimension stone	(2)	103	99.3	104	(2)	(2)	(2)
Abrasives:							
Emery and corundum	88.4	149	126.3	118	169	143	134
Garnet	39.2	104	91.7	92	265	234	235
Pumice	81.0	110	122.7	114	136	152	141
Fertilizers:							
Phosphate rock	113.6	180	104.3	96	159	92	85
Potash	(2)	1010	116.7	87	(2)	(2)	(2)
Ceramic materials:							
Clay, pottery and paper	41.4	107	97.0	75	259	234	181
Clay, kaolin only	61.2	122	95.0	70	200	155	114
Clay, fire	48.8	110	93.7	87	225	192	178
Feldspar, crude	47.8	82	88.0	67	172	185	140
Glass sand	63.6	138	98.7	104	217	155	164

TABLE 2. - Summary of average price indexes for specified nonmetallic minerals, based on averages for pre-war and pre-depression periods, with 1932 indexes for comparison (continued)

Commodity and general classification	Indexes: 1926 = 100				Indexes: 1910-14 = 100		
	1910-14	Peak[1]	1927-29	1932	Peak[1]	1927-29	1932
Miscellaneous:							
Arsenic..............	87.2	343	108.7	91	393	124	104
Asbestos.............	16.0	415	128.0	30	2590	800	187
Barite, crude.........	44.4	126	88.3	77	284	199	173
Borates..............	99.0	119	110.0	62	120	111	63
Bromine..............	63.6	197	87.0	62	310	137	98
Calcium chloride......	31.0	104	93.3	84	335	301	271
Fluorspar............	35.4	140	102.7	85	395	290	240
Fuller's earth........	65.8	136	96.1	67	207	146	102
Graphite, amorphous[3].	162.6	104	101.3	(2)	63	62	(2)
Graphite, crystalline.	125.0	275	116.7	(2)	220	93	(2)
Magnesite, crude[4]....	91.2	118	95.0	82	129	104	90
Mica, scrap...........	72.8	150	91.7	56	206	126	77
Mica, sheet...........	145.6	378[5]	78.0	72	260	54	49
Pyrite...............	104.2	164	97.3	71	157	93	68
Salt.................	58.6	145	96.0	89	248	164	152
Silica (quartz).......	(2)	103	108.3	107	(2)	(2)	(2)
Sulphur..............	99.0	122	101.0	100	123	102	101
Talc, ground.........	93.6	124	103.3	95	132	110	101

1/ 1916-21.
2/ No data.
3/ Includes consumption (partly estimated) of artificial graphite as well as natural.
4/ Expressed as equivalent crude magnesite.
5/ In 1915; 250 in 1918.

they are the only complete data yet at hand they are presented herein as a partial indication of the depth of the depression chasm.

When the price trends of individual commodities are compared attention is naturally attracted to asbestos, the price of which, as shown by the table, increased apparently eight-fold from 1910-14 to 1927-29, and during the war by nearly 2500 percent. These gyrations, however, are highly exaggerated by the fact that the figures cover a composite of several different varieties of asbestos and that since the World War American mines (which never furnished more than a small fraction of domestic needs) have furnished a larger proportion of the more expensive grades than formerly. At the other end of the scale is sheet mica, which apparently suffered a large decline in price, but this too is a statistical anomaly resulting from a better demand for punch mica and small sheets which, being much cheaper than large sheets, bring down the average value of the domestic production. Both asbestos and mica, moreover, are largely imported, consequently the average figures covering domestic output only cannot be considered representative of the American market as a whole. Even with respect to materials which are wholly or mainly of domestic origin, however, it may be noted that the price data employed herein may differ markedly from quoted prices or even average realized prices at a given basing point. In 1929, for example, the average domestic price of cement was $1.48 per barrel, f.o.b. factory, but this was a composite which included a range from $1.13 per barrel in Alabama to more than $2.00 per barrel in the Rocky Mountain States. Variations in grade, such as were noted for asbestos or mica, occur in other instances and where known are mentioned in the brief note that follows certain of the individual commodity tables, but for most of the materials such variations are not sufficiently pronounced to produce much distortion of indicated trends. The same may be said of minor geographical shifts in centers of gravity of production. The bulkier a product and the larger the proportion of delivered price represented by transportation charges, the more nearly self-contained are local markets. It is merely a coincidence, for example, if price trends of common red brick or ordinary building sand should be the same in New York and Nevada. In such instances, nation-wide averages appear to constitute a rough' and ready integration of the composite trend for the country as a whole.

As compared with Department of Labor index for all commodities the prices of most building materials are found to be relatively higher throughout the post-war period, especially in 1932; such strong resistance to deflation reflected perhaps the higher cost of maintaining the higher standard of products compared with earlier years when specifications were in many cases lacking or at least less exacting. Ceramic materials as a group displayed a similar tendency to maintain a permanently higher price level. Raw materials used primarily in chemical industries on the other hand, were relatively cheaper in 1932 as well as during the plateau period than the general average, thus conforming with the secular movement of chemical prices generally; an important exception in this group is calcium chloride (calcium-magnesium chloride), which even in 1932 fetched 2-3/4 times its price in pre-war years, when it was virtually a waste product with few commercial uses. Salt prices, likewise, make a more favorable showing than the average. Other relations may be revealed by careful study of table 2, which indicates mixed trends for sundry miscellaneous items but with these leaning mainly on the downward side. As indicated previously, however, a few of the items are merely statistical anomalies which should be examined more carefully in the light of additional comments accompanying the detailed tables on the individual commodities.

STATISTICS FOR INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES

Annual figures, starting with 1910, for each of the various non-metallic mineral commodities included in this report will be found on the following pages. All these tables are in similar form for ready comparison and are designed to summarize for each commodity the situation as regards domestic production, total domestic consumption, foreign trade, and average realized prices. Apparent consumption, as previously noted with respect to the summary tablo (table 1), is calculated by adding to domestic production or shipments the imports reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and deducting known exports. Exports have negligible importance for all but a few items; and when they are important, imports naturally tend to be unimportant. For this reason only one column is provided in each table for foreign trade, which is reported as "net imports" or "net exports" as the case may be.

To emphasize further the recognition of trends and to facilitate comparisons between different industries, the consumption and unit value figures (covering domestic output only) are calculated into index numbers.

Space is allowed for 1933-35 figures to permit the reader to prolong tho table if desired.

GROUP I. BUILDING MATERIALS

Cement

Year	Domestic production			Net exports (–) or imports (+), barrels	Apparent consumption, barrels	Indexes	
	Quantity, barrels	Value	Value per barrel			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100) Percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), Percent
1910	77,785,141	$68,752,092	$0.88	–2,169,094	75,616,047	51	51
1911	79,547,958	66,705,136	0.84	–2,970,739	76,577,219	51	49
1912	85,925,651	69,554,385	0.81	–4,147,029	81,778,622	55	47
1913	89,541,348	89,550,527	1.00	–2,878,888	86,662,460	58	58
1914	87,257,552	80,533,203	0.92	–2,019,291	85,238,261	57	54
1915	87,685,222	75,155,102	0.86	–2,522,813	85,162,409	57	50
1916	95,394,433	104,689,090	1.10	–2,562,140	92,832,293	62	64
1917	91,342,930	123,210,458	1.35	–2,583,892	88,759,038	59	79
1918	71,348,474	113,717,616	1.59	–2,252,141	69,096,333	46	93
1919	86,141,488	147,318,398	1.71	–2,454,642	83,686,846	56	100
1920	97,079,200	195,589,915	2.01	–2,461,203	94,617,997	63	118
1921	96,046,549	181,675,440	1.89	–1,058,692	94,987,857	64	111
1922	118,590,644	208,464,028	1.76	– 804,022	117,786,622	79	103
1923	137,183,792	259,631,776	1.89	+ 676,948	137,860,740	92	111
1924	147,466,010	266,053,267	1.80	+1,132,393	148,598,403	99	105
1925	159,046,937	281,075,691	1.77	+2,635,720	161,682,657	108	104
1926	164,218,941	280,785,583	1.71	+2,258,060	166,477,001	111	100
1927	174,023,051	281,735,676	1.62	+1,233,454	175,256,505	117	95
1928	178,051,977	278,883,042	1.57	+1,459,429	179,511,406	120	92
1929	172,027,452	255,104,506	1.48	+ 842,579	172,870,031	116	87
1930	160,846,350	231,249,287	1.44	+ 219,768	161,066,118	108	84
1931	128,377,384	142,579,826	1.11	+ 27,585	128,404,969	86	65
1932	81,368,031	82,718,197	1.02	+ 87,915	81,455,946	55	60
1933							
1934							
1935							

1790

GROUP I. BUILDING MATERIALS

Sand and Gravel

Year	Domestic production			Net imports, short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	69,410,436	$ 21,037,630	$ 0.30		69,410,436	44	49
1911	66,846,959	21,158,583	.32		66,846,959	43	52
1912	68,354,561	23,113,208	.34		68,354,561	44	56
1913	79,555,849	24,217,508	.30		79,555,849	51	49
1914	79,281,735	23,846,999	.30		79,281,735	51	49
1915	76,603,303	23,121,617	.30		76,603,303	49	49
1916	89,091,732	29,809,995	.33		89,091,732	57	54
1917	76,419,325	35,296,932	.46		76,419,325	49	75
1918	61,824,426	37,927,079	.61	1/ 284,036	62,108,462	40	100
1919	70,576,407	45,951,556	.65	597,481	71,173,888	46	107
1920	82,041,388	65,661,605	.80	1,226,684	83,268,072	53	131
1921	79,845,008	56,484,245	.71	906,905	80,751,913	52	116
1922	94,867,046	64,517,664	.68	95,423	94,962,469	61	111
1923	139,932,153	90,903,654	.65	2/ 73,471	139,858,682	90	107
1924	156,230,063	97,013,115	.62	387,270	156,617,333	100	102
1925	172,001,473	107,542,123	.63	108,943	172,110,416	110	103
1926	183,100,818	111,338,701	.61	523,205	183,624,021	118	100
1927	197,454,269	115,529,786	.59	315,028	197,769,297	127	97
1928	209,118,868	119,207,937	.57	50,854	209,169,722	134	93
1929	222,571,905	132,835,979	.60	1,180,009	223,751,914	143	98
1930	197,051,726	115,176,543	.58	1,509,760	198,561,486	127	95
1931	153,479,044	86,280,320	.56	202,851	153,681,895	98	92
1932	120,037,897	57,522,076	.48	116,443	120,154,340	77	79
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Quantities not recorded prior to July 1918; figures represent last 6 months of 1918.
2/ Net exports.

GROUP I. BUILDING MATERIALS

Common Brick

Year	Domestic production			Indexes	
	Quantity, thousands	Value	Value per thousand	Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	9,221,517	$55,219,551	$ 5.99	126	51
1911	8,475,277	49,885,262	5.89	116	50
1912	8,555,238	51,796,266	6.05	117	52
1913	8,088,790	50,134,757	6.20	110	53
1914	7,146,571	43,769,524	6.12	97	52
1915	6,851,099	42,145,292	6.15	93	52
1916	7,394,202	49,357,411	6.68	101	57
1917	5,864,909	47,936,344	8.17	80	70
1918	3,556,519	38,782,458	10.90	48	93
1919	4,751,881	63,584,748	13.38	65	114
1920	4,851,626	82,216,230	16.95	66	144
1921	4,550,937	57,083,313	12.54	62	107
1922	5,898,898	72,612,999	12.31	80	105
1923	7,282,181	94,472,666	12.97	99	110
1924	7,158,714	86,691,550	12.11	98	103
1925	7,561,501	88,551,400	11.71	103	100
1926	7,517,211	88,226,625	11.74	102	100
1927	7,060,984	78,407,745	11.10	96	95
1928	6,412,810	69,332,912	10.81	87	92
1929	5,505,359	58,732,635	10.67	75	91
1930	3,631,436	37,432,814	11.14	50	95
1931	2,314,664	21,652,130	9.35	32	80
1932	1,013,108	8,705,405	8.59	14	73
1933					
1934					
1935					

Note: Imports negligible in quantity.

GROUP I. BUILDING MATERIALS

Face Brick

Year	Domestic production			Indexes	
	Quantity, thousands	Value	Value per thousand	Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	697,857	$ 8,590,057	$12.31	33	67
1911	724,911	8,648,877	11.93	34	65
1912	814,007	9,455,297	11.62	38	64
1913	827,665	9,614,138	11.62	39	64
1914	810,395	9,289,623	11.46	38	63
1915	855,668	9,535,536	11.14	40	61
1916	1,002,762	11,464,614	11.43	47	63
1917	757,618	10,391,368	13.72	35	75
1918	356,394	6,095,120	17.10	17	94
1919	791,068	16,033,059	20.27	37	111
1920	786,614	19,440,968	24.71	37	135
1921	872,025	18,122,423	20.78	41	114
1922	1,416,878	28,233,689	19.93	66	109
1923	1,931,175	38,891,834	20.14	90	110
1924	2,030,403	39,931,055	19.67	95	108
1925	2,474,690	45,427,625	18.36	115	101
1926	2,439,820	44,516,236	18.25	114	100
1927	2,412,903	41,520,881	17.21	112	94
1928	2,411,575	40,034,273	16.60	112	91
1929	2,139,408	36,119,826	16.88	100	92
1930	1,481,825	24,614,992	16.61	69	91
1931	903,226	13,271,068	14.69	42	80
1932	383,866	5,273,111	13.74	18	75
1933					
1934					
1935					

Note: Imports negligible in quantity.

GROUP I. BUILDING MATERIALS

Sand-Lime Brick

Year	Domestic production			Indexes	
	Quantity, thousands	Value	Value per thousand	Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	172,507	$1,169,153	$ 6.78	64	56
1911	142,963	897,664	6.28	53	52
1912	178,541	1,200,223	6.72	66	56
1913	189,659	1,238,325	6.53	70	54
1914	172,629	1,058,512	6.13	64	51
1915	179,643	1,135,104	6.32	66	52
1916	227,344	1,474,073	6.48	84	54
1917	187,546	1,420,330	7.57	69	63
1918	98,399	883,929	8.98	36	75
1919	146,947	1,705,163	11.60	54	96
1920	169,761	2,490,283	14.67	63	122
1921	93,105	1,216,077	13.06	34	108
1922	(1)	(1)	---	--	---
1923	213,425	2,471,536	11.58	79	96
1924	283,417	3,334,503	11.77	105	98
1925	315,595	3,780,639	11.98	117	100
1926	330,586	3,981,492	12.04	122	100
1927	319,618	3,645,842	11.41	118	95
1928	313,553	3,654,590	11.66	116	97
1929	269,584	2,909,635	10.79	100	90
1930	165,329	1,743,431	10.55	61	88
1931	143,673	2/1,236,825	8.61	53	72
1932	52,853	2/ 433,118	8.19	20	68
1933					
1934					
1935					

1/ No canvass in 1922.
2/ Not including values of products other than sand-lime brick, made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of sand-lime brick.

GROUP I. BUILDING MATERIALS

Hollow Building Tile

Year	Domestic production			Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton	Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	(1)	$ 5,110,597	(1)	(1)	(1)
1911	(1)	5,660,172	(1)	(1)	(1)
1912	(1)	7,174,148	(1)	(1)	(1)
1913	(1)	8,620,216	(1)	(1)	(1)
1914	(1)	8,385,337	(1)	(1)	(1)
1915	(1)	7,800,938	(1)	(1)	(1)
1916	(1)	9,942,912	(1)	(1)	(1)
1917	2,590,028	13,255,433	$ 5.12	67	75
1918	1,953,392	13,037,102	6.67	51	98
1919	2,329,217	17,964,573	7.71	61	114
1920	2,579,068	27,112,007	10.51	67	155
1921	2,017,643	14,841,745	7.36	53	108
1922	2,870,308	19,707,614	6.87	75	101
1923	3,764,744	28,274,801	7.51	98	111
1924	3,534,784	24,998,068	7.07	92	104
1925	4,224,902	29,264,224	6.93	110	102
1926	4,096,417	27,818,428	6.79	107	100
1927	4,114,309	26,499,380	6.44	107	95
1928	3,976,311	25,791,634	6.49	104	96
1929	3,659,811	21,972,958	6.00	95	88
1930	2,793,853	16,867,085	6.04	73	89
1931	1,806,235	9,543,778	5.28	47	78
1932	770,845	3,696,748	4.80	20	71
1933					
1934					
1935					

1/ Value only reported.

Slate

Year	Domestic production			Net exports, short tons 1/	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption 1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	482,277	$6,236,759	$12.93		482,277	68	75
1911	439,553	5,728,019	13.03		439,553	62	76
1912	645,284	6,043,318	9.37		645,284	91	54
1913	443,960	6,175,476	13.91		443,960	63	81
1914	403,733	5,706,787	14.14		403,733	57	82
1915	378,127	4,958,915	13.11		378,127	54	76
1916	307,541	5,338,837	17.36		307,541	44	101
1917	294,642	5,749,966	19.52		294,642	42	113
1918	2/ 175,308	4,038,770	23.04		175,308	25	134
1919	399,485	6,030,648	15.10		399,485	57	88
1920	468,700	8,726,442	18.62	9,255	459,445	65	108
1921	411,500	7,322,006	17.79	8,181	403,319	57	103
1922	607,680	9,176,784	15.10	6,190	601,490	85	88
1923	707,100	12,076,624	17.08	10,871	696,229	99	99
1924	727,700	11,776,016	16.18	12,207	715,493	101	94
1925	724,600	12,575,326	17.35	17,828	706,772	100	101
1926	718,000	12,352,767	17.20	6,737	711,263	101	100
1927	692,040	11,380,736	16.45	10,595	681,445	96	96
1928	646,360	11,472,291	17.75	14,154	632,206	90	103
1929	670,070	11,245,178	16.78	14,397	655,673	93	98
1930	463,610	7,915,105	17.07	28,475	435,135	62	99
1931	368,420	5,498,336	14.92	13,897	354,523	50	87
1932	284,240	3,104,300	10.92	6	284,234	40	63
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Exports and imports prior to 1920 are disregarded. Mineral Resources chapters show imports from 1920-31 in value only for all years with the exception of 1924 and 1925 and exports of roofing slate in value only for 1920 and 1921. For computing quantity, see note. 2/ Granules excluded.

Note: Imports and exports were reduced to quantity by finding the cost per ton of production and dividing it into value of imports or exports. For reducing other units: Cases of school slates average 135 pounds; prior to 1920, 2000 equal 1 ton. Squares of roofing slate average 680 pounds each. Square feet of mill stock reduced to tons by multiplying as follows: Electrical-0.0081; blackboard-0.0026; billiard-0.0088; structural-0.0084; mill stock-0.0084 (prior to 1920).

(1790)

GROUP I. BUILDING MATERIALS

Gypsum, Crude

Year	Domestic production			Imports, short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	2,379,057	$ 6,523,029	$ 2.74	415,321	2,794,378	49	33
1911	2,323,970	6,462,035	2.78	389,874	2,713,844	48	34
1912	2,500,757	6,563,908	2.62	412,697	2,913,454	51	32
1913	2,599,508	6,774,822	2.61	447,383	3,046,891	54	31
1914	2,476,465	6,895,989	2.78	369,214	2,845,679	50	34
1915	2,447,611	6,596,893	2.70	336,856	2,784,467	49	33
1916	2,757,730	7,959,032	2.89	254,131	3,011,861	53	35
1917	2,696,226	11,116,452	4.12	240,269	2,936,495	52	50
1918	2,057,015	11,470,854	5.58	50,653	2,107,668	37	67
1919	2,420,163	15,727,907	6.50	171,733	2,591,896	46	78
1920	3,129,142	24,533,065	7.84	282,486	3,411,628	60	95
1921	2,890,784	23,700,290	8.20	266,796	3,157,580	55	99
1922	3,779,949	29,361,151	7.77	409,475	4,189,424	74	94
1923	4,753,448	34,888,155	7.34	448,129	5,201,577	91	89
1924	5,042,629	42,724,507	8.47	519,627	5,562,256	98	102
1925	5,678,302	47,577,240	8.38	634,423	6,312,725	111	101
1926	5,635,441	46,721,219	8.29	824,081	6,459,522	114	100
1927	5,346,888	42,174,454	7.89	828,619	6,175,507	109	95
1928	5,102,250	32,036,163	6.28	1,028,816	6,131,066	108	76
1929	5,016,132	31,292,969	6.24	1,036,385	6,052,517	106	75
1930	3,471,393	27,051,484	7.79	302,358	4,373,751	77	94
1931	2,559,017	20,801,357	8.13	713,880	3,272,897	58	98
1932	1,416,274	12,906,286	9.11	374,072	1,790,346	31	110
1933							
1934							
1935							

Note: Imports of ground or calcined gypsum are in insignificant quantity.

Lime

Year	Domestic production			Net exports (-) or imports (+), short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	3,505,954	$ 14,088,039	$ 4.02	- 9,962	3,495,992	82	44
1911	3,392,915	13,689,054	4.03	-15,491	3,377,424	79	44
1912	3,529,462	13,970,114	3.96	-21,799	3,507,663	83	43
1913	3,595,390	14,648,352	4.07	-25,336	3,570,054	84	45
1914	3,380,928	13,268,938	3.92	-20,686	3,360,242	79	43
1915	3,622,810	14,424,036	3.98	-14,079	3,608,731	85	44
1916	4,073,433	18,509,303	4.54	-16,014	4,057,419	95	50
1917	3,786,364	23,807,877	6.29	-11,441	3,774,923	89	69
1918	3,206,016	26,808,909	8.36	- 541	3,205,475	75	92
1919	3,330,347	29,448,553	8.84	+ 2,307	3,332,654	78	97
1920	3,570,141	37,543,840	10.52	+16,767	3,586,908	84	115
1921	2,532,153	24,895,370	9.83	+ 5,619	2,537,772	60	108
1922	3,639,617	33,255,039	9.14	+ 5,823	3,645,440	86	100
1923	4,076,243	39,993,652	9.81	+13,618	4,089,861	96	108
1924	4,072,000	39,596,423	9.72	+ 5,575	4,077,575	96	107
1925	4,580,823	42,609,141	9.30	+ 523	4,581,346	108	102
1926	4,560,398	41,566,452	9.11	+ 5,742	4,566,140	107	100
1927	4,414,932	38,638,413	8.75	+ 4,089	4,419,021	104	96
1928	4,458,412	36,449,635	8.18	+ 133	4,458,545	105	90
1929	4,269,768	33,478,848	7.84	+ 4,167	4,273,935	101	86
1930	3,387,880	25,616,486	7.56	+ 9,194	3,397,074	80	83
1931	2,707,614	18,674,913	6.90	+ 2,534	2,710,148	64	76
1932	1,959,990	12,302,231	6.28	+ 5,198	1,965,188	46	69
1933	—						
1934							
1935							

1790

GROUP I. BUILDING MATERIALS

Dimension stone

(Includes building, monumental, paving blocks, curbing, flagging, and rubble but not slate.)

Year	Domestic production 1/			Net exports (-) or imports (+) short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1916	4,423,990	$27,627,285	$ 6.24	(2)	4,423,990	100	42
1917	3,520,436	25,561,469	7.26	(2)	3,520,436	80	49
1918	1,989,785	20,751,963	10.43	(2)	1,989,785	45	70
1919	2,612,516	30,857,006	11.81	(2)	2,612,516	59	79
1920	2,725,010	41,887,765	15.37	(2)	2,726,010	62	103
1921	2,745,690	35,855,268	13.06	(2)	2,745,690	62	88
1922	3,425,530	42,493,346	12.40	-11,130	3,414,400	77	83
1923	4,122,928	56,812,859	13.78	+66,152	4,189,072	95	92
1924	4,201,860	57,248,953	13.62	+88,346	4,290,206	97	91
1925	4,782,610	60,466,493	12.64	+ 3,278	4,785,888	108	85
1926	4,278,530	63,781,530	14.91	+ 7,498	4,286,028	97	100
1927	4,452,270	65,668,778	14.75	+101,517	4,553,787	103	99
1928	4,516,240	67,514,993	14.95	-79,812	4,436,428	100	100
1929	4,645,920	68,531,869	14.75	-78,564	4,493,792	102	99
1930	4,317,370	59,742,402	13.84	-58,789	4,258,581	96	93
1931	2,756,480	42,963,738	15.59	-46,000	2,710,480	61	105
1932	1,820,890	28,377,790	15.58	- 2,700	1,818,190	41	104
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Production before 1916 shown in value only in Mineral Resources chapters.
2/ Imports disregarded, as exports are shown in value only in Mineral Resources chapters.
Note: In converting cubic feet to tons 12 cubic feet = 1 ton. Where value only is given an average value per ton of similar material is used for the conversion figure. Mosaic cubes are valued at $120 a ton. Superficial feet (slabs, etc.) are assumed to be 1 inch thick. Dressed stone is valued at double the price of rough stone.

GROUP II. ABRASIVES 2/

Emery and Corundum

Year	Domestic production			Imports, short tons 2/	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity short tons	Value 1/	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 =100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	1,028	$15,077	$14.67	33,578	34,606	239	156
1911	659	6,778	10.29	12,812	13,471	93	109
1912	992	6,652	6.71	19,426	20,418	141	71
1913	3/ 957	3/ 4,785	5.00	20,426	21,383	147	53
1914	3/ 485	3/ 2,425	5.00	15,349	15,834	109	53
1915	3/ 3,063	3/ 31,131	10.16	10,117	13,180	91	108
1916	15,282	123,901	8.11	9,382	24,664	170	86
1917	17,135	241,050	14.07	2,286	19,421	134	149
1918	10,422	112,878	10.83	5,549	15,971	110	115
1919	2,601	23,203	8.92	13,042	15,643	109	95
1920	2,327	21,685	9.32	10,097	12,424	86	99
1921	305	2,250	7.38	7,572	7,877	54	78
1922	1,468	17,511	11.93	6,124	7,592	52	127
1923	2,286	29,478	12.90	12,938	15,224	105	137
1924	2,195	19,756	9.00	10,597	12,792	88	95
1925	769	5,907	7.68	14,850	15,619	108	81
1926	386	3,641	9.43	10,309	10,695	74	100
1927	506	5,855	11.57	5,996	6,502	45	123
1928	1,341	16,787	12.52	7.166	8,507	59	133
1929	924	10,722	11.60	10,622	11,546	80	123
1930	555	5,996	10.80	7,569	8,124	56	115
1931	512	5,557	10.85	3,134	3,646	25	115
1932	250	2,781	11.12	873	1,123	8	118
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Emery only, except 1917 and 1918, which includes corundum.
2/ Ore and grains but exclusive of emery wheels and other manufactures.
3/ Estimated.

GROUP II. ABRASIVES

Garnet

Year	Domestic production			Imports, short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	3,814	$113,574	$29.78	775	4,589	48	36
1911	4,076	121,748	29.87	693	4,769	50	36
1912	4,947	163,237	33.00	548	5,495	57	40
1913	5,308	183,422	34.56	547	5,855	61	42
1914	4,231	145,510	34.39	1,244	5,475	57	42
1915	4,301	139,584	32.45	1,343	5,644	59	40
1916	6,171	208,850	33.84	1/ 1,800	7,971	83	41
1917	4,995	198,327	39.71	1/ 2,000	6,995	73	48
1918	4,696	248,161	52.85	—	4,696	49	65
1919	4,944	310,131	62.73	—	4,944	51	77
1920	5,476	434,425	79.33	—	5,476	57	97
1921	3,048	260,687	85.53	—	3,048	32	104
1922	7,054	566,879	80.36	3	7,057	73	98
1923	9,006	688,437	76.44	2,001	11,007	115	93
1924	8,290	674,176	81.32	1,123	9,413	98	99
1925	8,429	712,853	84.57	2	8,431	88	103
1926	6,397	523,875	81.89	—	6,397	67	100
1927	6,939	573,525	82.65	—	6,939	72	101
1928	6,617	459,307	69.41	2	6,619	69	85
1929	5,961	435,420	73.04	—	5,961	62	89
1930	5,003	314,129	62.79	—	5,003	52	77
1931	2,946	193,015	65.52	2	2,948	31	80
1932	1,950	147,350	75.56	5	1,955	20	92
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Approximate

1790

Pumice
(Crude or unmanufactured)

Year	Domestic production			Imports, short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100) percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	23,271	$ 94,943	$4.08	6,467	29,738	50	105
1911	21,689	88,399	4.08	7,314	29,003	50	105
1912	27,146	86,687	3.19	5,685	32,831	57	82
1913	24,563	55,408	2.26	7,235	31,798	55	58
1914	27,591	59,172	2.14	8,315	35,906	63	55
1915	27,708	63,185	2.28	5,742	33,450	58	59
1916	33,320	82,263	2.47	8,519	41,839	73	64
1917	35,293	84,814	2.40	8,943	44,236	77	62
1918	30,637	91,178	2.98	1,216	31,853	56	77
1919	36,051	116,835	3.24	5,862	41,913	73	84
1920	41,838	114,433	2.74	11,624	53,462	93	71
1921	37,108	158,540	4.27	2,897	40,005	70	110
1922	45,262	175,600	3.88	9,065	54,327	95	100
1923	56,575	214,169	3.79	12,312	68,893	120	98
1924	43,651	190,253	4.36	9,076	52,727	92	113
1925	40,380	179,020	4.43	10,142	50,522	88	114
1926	53,887	208,504	3.87	9,589	63,476	110	100
1927	53,298	221,481	4.16	8,929	62,227	108	107
1928	57,430	278,516	4.85	11,099	68,529	119	125
1929	67,013	353,064	5.27	9,669	76,682	133	136
1930	56,843	336,099	5.91	6,507	63,350	110	153
1931	68,819	338,586	4.92	6,548	75,367	131	127
1932	53,214	235,204	4.42	4,438	57,652	100	114
1933							
1934							
1935							

1790

GROUP III. FERTILIZERS

Phosphate Rock

Year	Domestic production			Net exports,	Apparent consumption	Indexes	
	Quantity, Long tons	Value	Value per ton	long tons	long tons	Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	2,654,988	$10,917,000	$ 4.11	1,083,037	1,571,951	69	121
1911	3,053,279	11,900,693	3.90	1,246,577	1,806,702	79	115
1912	2,973,332	11,675,774	3.93	1,206,520	1,766,812	77	116
1913	3,111,221	11,796,231	3.79	1,366,508	1,744,713	76	112
1914	2,734,043	9,608,041	3.51	954,114	1,769,929	77	104
1915	1,835,667	5,413,449	2.95	253,421	1,582,246	69	87
1916	1,982,385	5,896,993	2.97	239,066	1,743,319	76	88
1917	2,584,287	7,771,084	3.01	166,266	2,418,021	105	89
1918	2,490,760	8,214,463	3.30	143,455	2,347,305	103	97
1919	2,271,983	11,591,268	5.10	378,697	1,893,286	83	150
1920	4,103,982	25,079,572	6.11	1,069,649	3,034,333	132	180
1921	2,064,025	12,270,070	5.94	729,777	1,334,248	58	175
1922	2,417,883	10,432,846	4.34	713,404	1,704,479	74	128
1923	3,006,706	11,576,049	3.85	820,826	2,185,880	96	114
1924	2,867,789	10,252,083	3.57	802,675	2,065,114	90	105
1925	3,481,319	11,545,678	3.32	867,465	2,614,354	114	98
1926	3,209,976	10,893,800	3.39	731,585	2,478,391	108	100
1927	3,170,699	11,253,352	3.55	890,016	2,280,683	100	105
1928	3,501,406	12,443,179	3.55	852,952	2,648,454	116	105
1929	3,760,855	13,153,259	3.50	1,097,847	2,663,008	117	103
1930	3,926,392	13,996,830	3.56	1,193,064	2,733,328	119	105
1931	2,534,959	9,288,485	3.66	937,809	1,597,150	70	108
1932	1,706,904	5,738,493	3.36	600,053	1,106,851	48	99
1933							
1934							
1935							

GROUP III. FERTILIZERS

Potassium Salts

Equivalent as potash (K_2O)

Year	Domestic production			Net imports, short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Sales domestic products, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	1/	1/	1/	279,780	279,780	114	1/
1911	1/	1/	1/	274,446	274,446	112	1/
1912	1/	1/	1/	253,678	253,678	103	1/
1913	1/	1/	1/	272,457	272,457	111	1/
1914	1/	1/	1/	207,089	207,089	84	1/
1915	1,090	$ 342,000	$313.76	48,867	49,957	20	726
1916	9,720	4,242,730	436.49	7,885	17,605	7	1010
1917	32,573	13,930,577	429.21	8,100	40,673	17	993
1918	38,580	15,839,618	410.57	7,957	46,537	19	950
1919	45,728	11,271,269	246.49	39,619	85,347	35	570
1920	41,444	7,463,026	180.07	224,792	266,236	109	417
1921	4,408	447,859	101.60	78,698	83,106	34	235
1922	11,313	463,512	40.97	201,415	212,728	87	95
1923	19,281	784,671	40.70	209,950	229,231	94	94
1924	21,880	842,618	38.51	200,365	222,245	91	89
1925	25,802	1,204,024	46.66	258,217	284,019	116	108
1926	25,060	1,083,064	43.22	266,280	291,340	119	100
1927	49,500	2,448,146	49.46	244,155	293,655	120	114
1928	60,370	3,029,422	50.18	330,493	390,863	159	115
1929	57,540	2,988,448	51.94	316,484	374,024	153	120
1930	56,610	2,986,157	52.75	333,507	390,117	159	122
1931	63,770	3,086,955	48.41	197,743	261,513	107	112
1932	55,620	2,102,590	37.80	112,437	168,057	69	87
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Domestic production (practically nil) not reported prior to 1915.

GROUP IV. CERAMIC MATERIALS

Clays--Total for Pottery and Paper and Allied Uses.

Year	Domestic production[1]			Imports, short tons[2]	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	361,445	$1,116,620	$3.09	308,464	669,909	71	40
1911	351,514	1,078,711	3.07	299,418	650,932	69	40
1912	351,396	1,114,311	3.17	334,655	686,051	73	41
1913	386,600	1,209,198	3.13	338,123	724,723	77	41
1914	357,066	1,233,259	3.45	398,100	755,166	80	45
1915	358,355	1,228,255	3.43	243,057	601,412	64	45
1916	440,940	1,652,600	3.75	298,866	739,806	78	49
1917	412,064	2,017,383	4.90	268,036	680,100	72	64
1918	369,942	2,247,156	6.07	195,335	565,277	60	79
1919	283,239	2,094,453	7.39	204,853	488,092	52	97
1920	453,036	3,720,758	8.21	403,580	856,616	91	107
1921	307,922	2,133,109	6.93	208,915	516,837	55	91
1922	443,383	2,971,247	6.70	360,649	804,032	85	88
1923	523,780	3,785,200	7.23	391,352	915,132	97	95
1924	474,749	3,654,096	7.70	444,067	918,816	97	101
1925	561,713	4,119,704	7.33	436,815	998,528	106	96
1926	637,056	4,870,315	7.65	489,670	1,126,726	119	100
1927	678,500	4,959,722	7.31	394,500	1,073,000	114	96
1928	718,345	5,310,149	7.39	370,379	1,088,724	115	97
1929	730,184	5,489,090	7.52	369,596	1,099,780	116	98
1930	707,518	4,806,579	6.79	[3] 285,018	992,536	105	89
1931	585,689	3,732,279	6.37	[3] 190,600	776,289	82	83
1932	466,760	2,666,066	5.71	[3] 127,110	593,870	63	75
1933							
1934							
1935							

---

[1] Production figures include kaolin, paper clay, ball clay, slip clay, and stoneware clay. (Paper clay figures can not be separated.)

[2] Imports include kaolin, pot clay, and all other clays.

[3] Includes activated or acid-treated clays or earth.

GROUP IV. CERAMIC MATERIALS

Clay - Kaolin or China Clay and Paper Clay

Year	Domestic production			Imports, short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	120,170	$ 676,349	$ 5.63	257,902	378,072	55	64
1911	126,665	675,480	5.33	255,107	381,772	55	61
1912	145,709	743,671	5.10	278,276	423,985	61	58
1913	155,211	803,434	5.18	268,666	423,877	61	59
1914	150,519	843,151	5.60	328,038	478,557	70	64
1915	141,064	781,142	5.54	209,132	350,196	51	63
1916	201,157	1,075,730	5.35	253,707	454,864	66	61
1917	206,334	1,263,799	6.13	241,029	447,363	65	70
1918	179,694	1,459,529	8.12	168,100	347,794	50	93
1919	152,828	1,475,681	9.66	180,592	333,420	48	111
1920	268,203	2,865,407	10.68	361,800	630,003	91	122
1921	162,726	1,579,163	9.70	162,906	325,632	47	111
1922	275,676	2,346,095	8.51	310,136	585,811	85	97
1923	336,803	2,926,255	8.69	311,298	648,101	94	100
1924	326,611	2,923,965	8.95	353,124	679,735	99	103
1925	367,319	3,220,719	8.77	372,552	739,871	107	100
1926	432,215	3,771,568	8.73	396,219	828,434	120	100
1927	454,245	3,809,834	8.39	339,014	793,259	115	96
1928	496,142	4,088,003	8.24	307,304	803,446	117	94
1929	518,169	4,281,301	8.26	279,981	798,150	116	95
1930	533,800	3,893,814	7.29	236,251	746,605	108	84
1931	443,300	2,946,953	6.65	151,426	594,726	86	76
1932	364,944	2,243,476	6.15	99,807	464,751	67	70
1933							
1934							
1935							

GROUP IV. CERAMIC MATERIALS

Clay--Fireclay

Year	Domestic production			Exports, short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 =100), percent
1910	1,638,931	$2,157,720	$1.32	(1/)	1,638,931	69	46
1911	1,526,921	2,112,827	1.38	(1/)	1,526,921	64	48
1912	1,695,337	2,363,357	1.39	(1/)	1,695,337	71	48
1913	1,820,379	2,592,591	1.42	(1/)	1,820,379	76	49
1914	1,409,467	2,147,277	1.52	(1/)	1,409,467	59	53
1915	1,570,481	2,361,482	1.50	(1/)	1,570,481	66	52
1916	2,057,814	3,708,009	1.80	45,752	2,012,062	84	63
1917	2,347,972	5,625,095	2.40	54,023	2,293,949	96	83
1918	2,305,033	5,664,064	2.46	60,206	2,244,827	94	85
1919	1,755,331	4,628,605	2.64	37,486	1,717,845	72	92
1920	2,341,076	7,425,674	3.17	54,125	2,286,951	96	110
1921	1,195,861	3,560,373	2.98	23,666	1,172,195	49	103
1922	1,679,220	4,633,486	2.76	24,391	1,654,829	69	96
1923	2,298,163	6,565,899	2.86	50,055	2,248,108	94	99
1924	2,443,710	6,737,063	2.76	41,704	2,402,006	100	96
1925	2,566,934	7,312,349	2.85	44,037	2,522,897	106	99
1926	2,819,346	8,119,323	2.88	47,737	2,771,609	116	100
1927	2,699,761	7,719,725	2.86	48,106	2,651,655	111	99
1928	2,785,158	7,480,609	2.69	60,138	2,725,020	114	93
1929	3,178,805	8,107,586	2.55	76,561	3,102,244	130	89
1930	2,570,608	6,095,555	2.37	62,660	2,507,948	105	82
1931	1,473,161	3,741,038	2.54	45,314	1,427,847	60	88
1932	899,321	2,247,859	2.50	22,086	877,235	37	87
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Figures not available prior to 1916.

GROUP IV. CERAMIC MATERIALS

Feldspar, Crude

Year	Domestic production			Imports,	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton	short tons		Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	24,655	$ 81,695	$ 3.31	(1/)	24,655	11	48
1911	28,131	88,394	3.34	2/ 17,723	45,854	19	49
1912	26,462	89,001	3.36	2/ 13,733	40,195	17	49
1913	45,391	148,540	3.27	2/ 15,935	61,326	27	48
1914	85,905	263,476	3.07	2/ 18,060	103,965	45	45
1915	60,811	336,667	5.54	2/ 15,455	76,266	33	81
1916	132,681	404,689	3.05	2/ 19,488	152,169	66	45
1917	141,921	474,767	3.35	2/ 19,462	161,383	70	49
1918	99,118	429,989	4.34	2/ 18,782	117,900	51	64
1919	71,054	347,992	4.90	2/ 14,679	85,733	37	72
1920	151,817	851,123	5.61	2/ 37,873	189,690	82	82
1921	102,889	617,652	6.00	2/ 29,868	132,757	57	88
1922	131,182	844,568	6.44	8,455	139,637	60	94
1923	162,404	1,057,595	6.51	27,183	189,587	82	95
1924	229,345	1,509,339	6.58	39,355	268,700	116	96
1925	207,991	1,315,654	6.33	27,933	235,984	101	93
1926	235,188	1,607,101	6.83	33,534	268,722	116	100
1927	226,797	1,424,755	6.28	30,715	257,512	111	92
1928	236,108	1,418,975	6.01	31,200	267,308	115	88
1929	221,423	1,276,640	5.77	33,518	254,941	110	84
1930	192,403	1,066,636	5.54	23,527	215,930	93	81
1931	164,773	861,059	5.23	12,005	176,778	76	77
1932	117,281	539,641	4.60	2,097	119,378	51	67
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Not available

2/ Canadian production

GROUP IV. CERAMIC MATERIALS

Glass Sand

Year	Domestic production			Imports, short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	1,461,089	$1,516,711	$ 1.04		1,461,089	67	65
1911	1,538,666	1,543,733	1.01		1,538,666	70	64
1912	1,465,386	1,430,471	.97		1,465,386	67	61
1913	1,791,800	1,895,991	1.06		1,791,800	82	67
1914	1,619,649	1,568,030	.97		1,619,649	74	61
1915	1,884,044	1,606,540	.85		1,884,044	86	53
1916	2,018,317	1,957,797	.97		2,018,317	92	61
1917	1,942,675	2,685,014	1.38		1,942,675	89	87
1918	2,172,887	4,209,728	1.94		2,172,887	99	122
1919	1,827,409	3,593,371	1.97		1,827,409	84	124
1920	2,165,926	4,748,690	2.19		2,165,926	99	138
1921	1,280,359	2,314,314	1.81		1,280,359	59	114
1922	1,768,549	2,866,366	1.62	1/ 1,290	1,769,839	81	102
1923	2,034,958	3,751,778	1.84	2,309	2,037,267	93	116
1924	2,169,899	3,718,973	1.71	6,479	2,176,378	100	108
1925	2,334,921	3,836,085	1.64	4,186	2,339,107	107	103
1926	2,274,218	3,615,371	1.59	8,817	2,283,035	105	100
1927	2,171,693	3,257,790	1.50	10,665	2,182,358	100	94
1928	2,310,828	3,435,645	1.49	43,137	2,353,965	108	94
1929	2,219,677	3,788,471	1.71	—	2,219,677	102	108
1930	1,849,101	3,210,973	1.74	2/ 24,700	1,873,801	86	109
1931	1,677,882	2,779,245	1.66	2/ 35,045	1,712,927	78	104
1932	1,370,255	2,266,564	1.65	2/ 26,574	1,396,829	64	104
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Sept. 22—Dec. 31. Not separately shown prior to Tariff Act of 1930.

2/ Beginning June 18, 1930. Classification reads "Sand containing 95 percent silica and not more than 6/10 percent oxide of iron and suitable for manufactured glass."

1790

Arsenious Oxide

(Crude and refined)

Year	Domestic production			Imports, short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, Short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	1,497	$ 52,305	$ 34.94	1,348	2,845	12	61
1911	3,132	73,408	23.44	1,921	5,053	22	41
1912	3,141	190,757	60.73	3,103	6,244	27	106
1913	2,513	159,236	63.36	1,519	4,032	17	111
1914	4,670	313,147	67.06	1,594	6,264	27	117
1915	5,498	302,116	54.95	1,400	6,898	30	96
1916	5,986	555,187	92.75	1,071	7,057	31	162
1917	6,151	1,118,313	181.81	1,178	7,329	32	318
1918	6,323	1,213,000	191.84	1,847	8,170	35	336
1919	6,029	1,181,684	196.00	4,389	10,418	45	343
1920	11,502	2,021,356	175.74	3,740	15,242	66	308
1921	4,786	717,700	149.96	1,669	6,455	28	263
1922	10,027	1,475,229	147.13	1,081	11,108	48	258
1923	14,271	2,808,801	196.82	10,152	24,423	106	345
1924	14,453	2,655,015	183.70	8,877	23,330	101	322
1925	12,317	1,199,247	97.37	9,316	21,633	94	170
1926	11,805	674,350	57.12	7,703	19,508	84	100
1927	11,560	725,360	62.75	12,517	24,077	104	110
1928	11,767	735,373	62.49	11,153	22,920	99	109
1929	14,546	883,771	60.76	13,157	27,703	120	106
1930	17,425	1,008,385	57.87	10,471	27,896	121	101
1931	13,777	796,744	57.83	7,791	21,568	93	101
1932	12,483	650,902	52.14	6,882	19,365	84	91
1933							
1934							
1935							

Note: Domestic sales of crude arsenic have ranged from 560 tons in 1920 to a maximum of 4,723 tons in 1929. Inasmuch as its price has been as much as $15 a ton lower than that of refined arsenic the unit value figures are correspondingly lowered in 1928-30, when the proportion of crude to refined sales was relatively high.

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

Asbestos

Year	Domestic production			Net imports, short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	3,693	$ 68,357	$ 18.51	59,235	62,928	30	19
1911	7,604	119,935	15.77	71,826	79,430	38	16
1912	4,403	87,959	19.98	71,523	75,926	36	20
1913	1,100	11,000	10.00	97,145	98,245	47	10
1914	1,247	18,965	15.21	71,866	73,113	35	15
1915	1,731	76,952	44.46	93,566	95,297	46	45
1916	1,638	180,994	110.50	115,850	117,488	56	111
1917	1,958	291,014	148.63	133,400	135,358	65	150
1918	998	118,637	118.92	137,003	138,001	66	120
1919	1,161	248,265	213.84	134,151	135,312	65	216
1920	1,648	678,231	411.55	166,943	168,591	81	415
1921	831	336,968	405.50	71,943	72,774	35	409
1922	67	10,120	151.04	149,051	149,138	72	152
1923	227	9,626	42.41	211,740	211,967	102	43
1924	300	42,526	141.75	181,980	182,280	88	143
1925	1,258	51,700	41.10	229,411	230,669	111	41
1926	1,358	134,731	99.21	256,517	257,875	127	100
1927	2,981	336,882	113.01	223,384	226,365	109	114
1928	2 239	351,178	156.85	229,745	231,984	111	158
1929	3,155	351,004	111.25	261,718	264,873	127	112
1930	4,242	289,284	68.20	207,910	212,152	102	69
1931	3,228	118,967	36.85	134,647	137,875	66	37
1932	3,559	105,292	29.58	95,047	98,606	47	30
1933							
1934							
1935							

Note: Due to the combination of chrysotile and amphibole and variations in proportions of high priced spinning grades to cheaper fibers the value figures are not significant. F.O.B. Canadian mines, average unit values of shipment of crude no. 1, ranged between $260 and $263 per short ton in 1910-12, reached $1,457 for the year 1920, dropped to $370 in 1926 and subsequently rose to $558 per ton in 1929. Mill fiber no. 2 or shingle stock, the pre-war price of which was around $20 per ton, rose to $112 in 1920, declined to $59 in 1926 and recovered to $75 in 1929. In 1932 the values of these typical items were $397 and $30, respectively.

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

Barite (Crude)

Year	Domestic production			Imports, short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	42,975	$ 121,746	$2.83	21,270	64,245	27	38
1911	38,445	122,792	3.19	20,214	58,659	25	43
1912	37,478	153,313	4.09	26,186	63,664	27	55
1913	45,298	156,275	3.45	35,840	81,138	35	46
1914	52,747	155,647	2.95	24,423	77,170	33	40
1915	108,547	381,032	3.51	2,504	111,051	47	47
1916	221,952	1,011,232	4.56	17	221,969	95	61
1917	206,888	1,171,184	5.66	6	206,894	88	76
1918	155,368	1,044,905	6.73	---	155,368	66	90
1919	209,330	1,727,822	8.25	118	209,448	89	111
1920	228,113	2,142,464	9.39	24,874	252,987	108	126
1921	66,369	531,958	8.02	11,054	77,423	33	108
1922	155,040	1,123,950	7.25	23,239	178,279	76	97
1923	214,183	1,664,156	7.77	15,045	229,228	98	104
1924	196,332	1,540,744	7.85	21,502	217,834	93	105
1925	228,063	1,703,097	7.47	28,655	256,713	109	100
1926	237,875	1,773,293	7.45	51,016	288,891	123	100
1927	254,265	1,670,878	6.57	70,274	324,539	138	83
1928	269,544	1,754,924	6.51	61,765	331,309	141	87
1929	277,269	1,850,706	6.67	85,729	362,998	154	90
1930	234,932	1,538,171	6.55	52,111	287,043	122	88
1931	174,520	994,655	5.70	73,080	247,600	105	77
1932	129,854	745,955	5.74	45,758	223,712	95	77
1933							
1934							
1935							

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

Boron Minerals (Borax, etc.)

Year	Domestic production 1/			Net imports(+) or exports(-), short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	42,357	$1,201,842	$28.37	+ 3	42,360	38	105
1911	53,330	1,569,151	29.42	+ 5	53,335	48	109
1912	42,315	1,127,813	26.65	+ 5	42,320	38	99
1913	58,051	1,491,530	25.69	+ 2	58,053	52	95
1914	62,400	1,464,400	23.47	+ 2/	62,400	56	87
1915	67,003	1,677,099	25.03	---	67,003	61	93
1916	103,525	2,409,459	23.27	+ 2/	103,525	94	86
1917	108,375	3,609,632	33.15	---	108,875	98	123
1918	88,794	2,263,230	25.49	+ 5	88,799	80	95
1919	66,146	1,380,000	20.86	+ 1	66,147	60	77
1920	120,320	2,173,000	18.06	- 7,160	113,160	102	67
1921	50,000	1,600,000	32.00	+ 1,889	51,889	47	119
1922	85,220	2,705,140	31.74	- 5,097	80,123	72	118
1923	136,650	3,994,790	29.23	-10,817	125,833	114	108
1924	116,110	3,183,910	27.42	-12,511	103,599	94	102
1925	113,700	3,085,660	27.14	-11,344	102,356	93	101
1926	115,970	3,128,110	26.97	- 9,709	106,261	96	100
1927	109,080	3,473,399	31.84	-29,114	79,966	72	118
1928	131,000	3,999,773	30.53	-62,811	68,189	62	113
1929	169,870	4,515,375	26.58	-74,794	95,076	86	99
1930	177,360	5,351,999	30.18	-82,931	94,429	85	112
1931	178,550	4,931,295	27.62	-86,368	92,182	83	102
1932	181,915	3,023,844	16.62	-89,641	92,274	83	62
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Crude borates: 1925 and 1927-32 also include boric acid; 1931-32 calculated as borax.
2/ Less than 1 ton.

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

Bromine

Year	Domestic production			Imports,	Apparent consumption,	Indexes	
	Quantity, pounds	Value	Value per pound	pounds	pounds	Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	245,437	$ 31,684	$0.13		245,437	16	38
1911	651,541	110,902	.17		651,541	44	50
1912	647,200	145,805	.23		647,200	43	68
1913	572,400	115,436	.20		572,400	38	59
1914	576,991	203,094	.35		576,991	39	103
1915	855,857	856,307	1.00		855,857	57	294
1916	728,520	951,932	1.31		728,520	49	385
1917	895,499	492,703	.55		895,499	60	162
1918	1,727,156	970,099	.56		1,727,156	115	165
1919	1,854,971	1,234,969	.67		1,854,971	124	197
1920	1,160,584	745,381	.64		1,160,584	78	138
1921	711,953	172,759	.24	1/ 300	712,253	48	71
1922	1,005,174	150,663	.15	1,094	1,006,268	67	44
1923	842,352	146,176	.17	782	843,134	56	50
1924	2,033,804	594,685	.29	37,318	2,071,122	138	85
1925	1,566,120	488,406	.31	8,009	1,574,129	105	91
1926	1,245,760	426,837	.34	37,839	1,283,599	86	100
1927	1,756,310	564,689	.32	---	1,756,310	117	94
1928	2,164,000	649,475	.30	---	2,164,000	145	88
1929	6,414,620	1,759,325	.27	17,573	6,432,193	430	79
1930	8,462,800	2,109,974	.25	1,123	8,463,923	566	74
1931	8,935,330	1,854,650	.21	25	8,935,355	597	62
1932	5,727,561	1,182,569	.21	27	5,727,588	383	62
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Imports not recorded prior to 1921.

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

Calcium-Magnesium Chloride

Year	Domestic Production			Net imports(+) or exports(-), short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	10,971	$ 74,713	$ 6.81		10,971	18	33
1911	14,606	91,215	6.25		14,606	24	30
1912	18,550	117,272	6.32		18,550	31	30
1913	19,611	130,030	6.63		19,611	32	32
1914	19,403	121,766	6.28		19,403	32	30
1915	20,535	130,830	6.37		20,535	34	31
1916	27,709	224,997	8.12		27,709	46	39
1917	30,503	451,480	14.80		30,503	51	71
1918	26,624	503,452	18.91		26,624	44	91
1919	26,123	321,596	12.31		26,123	43	59
1920	27,849	539,471	19.37		27,849	46	93
1921	23,672	510,723	21.57		23,672	39	104
1922	33,067	571,326	17.28	1/ + 740	33,807	56	83
1923	44,961	663,384	14.75	+ 3,232	48,193	80	71
1924	58,791	1,164,848	19.81	+ 3,996	62,787	104	95
1925	67,870	1,386,639	20.43	+ 2,253	70,123	116	98
1926	82,340	1,710,405	20.77	+ 7,372	89,712	149	100
1927	95,721	1,947,797	20.35	+ 6,514	102,235	169	98
1928	102,090	1,995,603	19.55	+ 9,263	111,353	184	94
1929	114,240	2,097,061	18.36	- 7,189	107,051	177	88
1930	116,160	2,207,800	19.01	-14,709	101,451	168	92
1931	86,156	1,687,166	19.58	-19,435	66,721	111	94
1932	66,286	1,163,385	17.55	-14,178	52,108	86	84
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Imports for Sept. 22 to Dec. 31. Not separately recorded prior to the change in tariff, Sept. 22, 1922.

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

Fluorspar

Year	Domestic production			Net imports, short tons1/	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	69,427	$ 430,196	$ 6.20	42,488	111,915	67	34
1911	87,048	611,447	7.02	32,764	119,812	72	39
1912	116,545	769,163	6.60	26,176	142,721	86	36
1913	115,580	736,286	6.37	22,682	138,262	83	35
1914	95,116	570,041	5.99	10,205	105,321	63	33
1915	136,941	764,475	5.58	7,167	144,108	87	31
1916	155,735	922,654	5.92	12,323	168,058	101	33
1917	218,828	2,287,722	10.45	13,616	232,444	140	57
1918	263,817	5,465,481	20.72	12,572	276,389	166	114
1919	138,290	3,525.574	25.49	6,943	145,233	87	140
1920	186,778	4,718,547	25.26	21,848	208,626	126	139
1921	34,960	724,094	20.71	6,229	41,189	25	114
1922	141,596	2,531,165	17.88	30,812	172,408	104	98
1923	121,188	2,505,819	20.68	40,740	161,928	97	114
1924	124,979	2,451,131	19.61	50,204	175,183	105	108
1925	113,669	2,052,342	18.06	47,715	161,384	97	99
1926	128,657	2,341,277	18.20	73,494	202,151	122	100
1927	112,546	2,034,728	18.08	70,857	183,403	110	99
1928	140,490	2,656,554	18.91	47,052	187,542	113	104
1929	146,439	2,791,126	19.06	53,839	200,278	121	105
1930	95,849	1,746,643	18.22	64,622	160,471	97	100
1931	53,484	931,275	17.41	20,398	73,882	44	96
1932	25,251	392,499	15.54	13,211	2/ 38,462	23	85
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/. Fluorspar reported by producers as exported from the United States for the years 1920-1932, inclusive, were used in obtaining net imports.

2/ Actual consumption partly from consumers' stocks was 69,000 tons in 1932 vs. 85,500 in 1931.

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

Fuller's Earth

Year	Domestic production			Net imports(+) or exports(-), short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	32,822	$ 293,709	$ 8.95	+16,587	49,409	27	62
1911	40,697	383,124	9.41	+18,224	58,921	33	66
1912	32,715	305,522	9.34	+19,109	51,824	29	65
1913	38,594	369,750	9.58	+18,628	57,222	32	67
1914	40,981	403,646	9.85	+24,977	65,958	36	69
1915	47,901	489,219	10.21	+19,441	67,342	37	71
1916	67,822	706,951	10.42	+16,801	84,623	47	73
1917	72,567	772,087	10.64	+16,994	89,561	50	74
1918	84,468	1,146,354	13.57	+16,922	101,390	56	95
1919	106,145	1,998,829	18.83	+13,873	120,018	66	131
1920	128,487	2,506,189	19.51	+19,015	147,502	82	136
1921	105,609	1,973,848	18.69	+ 9,744	115,353	64	130
1922	138,944	2,289,719	16.48	+10,569	149,513	83	115
1923	149,134	2,247,523	15.07	+ 4,847	153,981	85	105
1924	177,994	2,632,342	14.79	+ 983	178,977	99	103
1925	206,574	2,923,965	14.15	+ 1,820	208,394	116	99
1926	234,152	3,356,482	14.33	+ 2,448	236,600	131	100
1927	264,478	3,767,038	14.24	- 4,707	259,771	144	99
1928	287,012	3,895,991	13.57	- 8,901	278,111	154	95
1929	315,983	4,309,723	13.64	-12,962	303,021	168	95
1930	335,644	4,326,705	12.89	- 7,002	328,642	182	90
1931	288,400	3,055,570	10.59	- 4,355	284,045	157	74
1932	252,902	2,440,736	9.65	-10,309	242,593	134	67
1933							
1934							
1935							

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

Graphite (Amorphous)

Year	Domestic production			Net imports, short tons1/	Artificial graphite production, short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton				Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	1,407	$39,710	$28.22	6,309	6,575	14,291	66	207
1911	1,223	32,415	26.50	4,624	5,072	10,919	50	195
1912	2,063	32,894	15.94	3,815	6,448	12,326	57	117
1913	2,243	39,428	17.58	6,899	6,817	15,959	74	129
1914	1,725	38,750	22.46	8,947	5,228	15,900	73	165
1915	1,181	12,358	10.46	3,551	2,542	7,274	34	77
1916	2,622	20,723	7.90	9,972	4,199	16,793	77	58
1917	8,301	73,481	8.85	7,542	5,237	21,080	96	65
1918	6,560	69,455	10.59	5,231	4,591	16,382	75	78
1919	3,379	47,716	14.12	5,025	4,082	12,486	58	104
1920	4,694	49,758	10.60	4,374	3,700	12,768	59	78
1921	1,842	20,860	11.32	3,177	2,944	7,963	37	83
1922	2,200	2/	---	3,534	6,516	12,250	56	---
1923	4,056	39,560	9.75	10,344	13,381	27,781	128	72
1924	4,071	38,533	9.47	9,914	5,493	19,478	90	70
1925	3,536	39,640	11.21	8,265	6,068	17,869	82	82
1926	2,975	40,500	13.61	7,845	10,582	21,402	99	100
1927	2,595	35,850	13.82	9,159	6,129	17,883	82	102
1928	2,994	43,320	14.47	7,199	8,000	18,193	84	106
1929	3,555	46,650	13.12	11,691	21,000	36,246	167	96
1930	1,941	20,525	10.57	10,576	2/	12,517	58	78
1931	2/	2/	---	6,848	2/	6,848	32	---
1932	2/	2/	---	---	2/	---	---	---
1933								
1934								
1935								

1/ Estimated according to country of origin, 1910-22.
2/ Figures not available (or cannot be published).

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

Graphite (Crystalline)

Year	Domestic production			Imports, short tons[1/]	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	2,795	$ 295,733	$105.81	18,927	21,722	249	148
1911	2,395	256,050	106.91	16,078	18,473	212	149
1912	1,772	187,689	105.92	19,508	21,280	244	148
1913	2,532	254,328	100.45	19,288	21,820	250	140
1914	2,610	285,368	109.34	11,083	13,693	157	153
1915	3,537	417,273	117.97	18,995	22,532	258	165
1916	5,466	914,748	167.35	32,160	37,626	431	233
1917	5,292	1,094,398	206.80	32,462	37,754	432	289
1918	6,431	1,454,799	226.22	13,313	19,744	226	316
1919	4,043	731,141	180.84	20,972	25,015	286	252
1920	4,816	576,444	119.69	16,115	20,931	240	164
1921	595	75,664	127.17	4,085	4,680	54	177
1922	925	85,242	92.15	8,455	9,330	107	129
1923	1,982	151,434	76.40	8,182	10,164	116	107
1924	900	48,977	54.42	5,439	6,339	72	76
1925	1,129	56,721	50.24	8,558	9,687	111	70
1926	2,495	178,842	71.68	7,916	10,411	119	100
1927	2,612	197,121	75.47	7,893	10,505	120	105
1928	2,617	253,773	96.97	9,870	12,487	143	135
1929	2,903	264,241	91.02	12,031	14,934	171	127
1930	2/	2/	---	5,800	5,800	66	---
1931	2/	2/	---	2,042	2,042	23	---
1932	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	---
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Estimated according to country of origin, 1910-22.
2/ Figures not available (or cannot be published).

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

Magnesite (Crude)

Year	Domestic production			Imports, short tons[1]	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	12,443	$ 74,658	$ 6.00	338,536	351,000	127	67
1911	9,375	75,000	8.00	269,331	279,000	101	89
1912	10,512	84,096	8.00	280,934	291,000	106	89
1913	9,632	77,056	8.00	364,137	374,000	136	89
1914	11,293	124,223	11.00	269,170	280,000	102	122
1915	30,499	274,491	9.00	105,569	136,000	49	100
1916	154,974	1,393,693	8.99	94,812	250,000	91	100
1917	316,838	2,899,818	9.15	38,606	355,000	129	102
1918	231,605	1,812,601	7.83	45,435	277,000	100	87
1919	156,225	1,248,415	7.99	26,270	182,000	66	89
1920	303,767	2,748,150	9.05	64,588	368,000	133	101
1921	47,904	510,177	10.65	66,248	114,000	41	118
1922	55,790	571,745	10.25	225,088	281,000	102	114
1923	147,250	1,103,700	7.50	158,388	306,000	111	83
1924	120,100	1,041,300	8.67	136,055	256,000	93	96
1925	120,660	1,432,700	11.87	144,117	265,000	96	132
1926	133,500	1,200,830	8.99	190,223	324,000	118	100
1927	121,490	1,090,550	8.98	125,304	247,000	90	100
1928	127,200	1,098,550	8.64	131,972	259,000	94	96
1929	187,660	1,500,000	7.99	119,746	307,000	111	89
1930	129,320	1,033,130	7.99	96,031	225,000	82	89
1931	73,602	499,239	6.78	28,303	102,000	37	75
1932	38,462	283,304	7.37	19,728	58,000	21	82
1933							
1934							
1935							

---

[1] In terms of equivalent crude magnesite, imports of calcined magnesite being reduced to crude on basis of 2.1 tons crude to 1 ton calcined.

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

Mica (Scrap)

Year	Domestic production			Net exports or imports, short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons1/	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent1/	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	4,065	$ 53,265	$13.10	1/	4,065	54	68
1911	3,512	45,550	12.97	1/	3,512	47	67
1912	3,226	49,073	15.21	1/	3,226	43	78
1913	5,322	82,543	15.51	1/	5.322	71	80
1914	3,730	51,416	13.78	1/	3,730	50	71
1915	3,959	50,510	12.76	1/	3,959	53	66
1916	4,433	69,906	15.77	1/	4,433	59	81
1917	3,429	52,908	15.43	1/	3,429	46	80
1918	2,292	33,130	14.45	1/	2,292	31	74
1919	3,258	58,084	17.83	1/	3,258	44	92
1920	5,723	167,017	29.18	1/	5,723	76	150
1921	2,577	56,849	22.06	1/	2,577	34	114
1922	6,641	114,045	17.17	1/	6,641	89	89
1923	8,054	129,695	16.10	1/	8,054	108	83
1924	4,709	87,242	18.53	1/	4,709	63	96
1925	9,695	173,537	17.90	1/	9,695	130	92
1926	7,043	136,643	19.40	1/	7,043	94	100
1927	6,280	110,139	17.54	1/	6,280	84	90
1928	7,760	132,422	17.06	1/	7,760	104	88
1929	6,253	117,901	18.86	1/	6,253	84	97
1930	6,732	109,100	16.21	1/	6,732	90	84
1931	6,621	99,415	15.02	1/	6,621	88	77
1932	7,040	83,777	11.90	1/	7,040	94	61
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Foreign trade data not available, and consumption as indicated by domestic production probably is low.

Mica (Sheets, Splittings, etc.)

Year	Domestic production			Imports, pounds1/	Apparent consumption, pounds	Indexes	
	Quantity, pounds	Value	Value per pound			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	2,476,190	$283,832	$0.11	1,961,523	4,437,713	70	61
1911	1,887,201	310,254	.16	1,328,768	3,215,969	51	89
1912	845,483	232,823	.33	1,989,132	2,834,615	45	183
1913	1,700,677	353,517	.21	2,047,571	3,748,248	59	117
1914	556,933	278,540	.50	360,888	917,821	14	278
1915	553,821	376,259	.68	433,822	987,643	16	378
1916	865,863	524,485	.61	703,832	1,569,695	25	339
1917	1,276,533	753,874	.59	656,391	1,932,924	30	328
1918	1,644,200	731,810	.45	741,429	2,385,629	36	250
1919	1,545,709	483,567	.31	723,713	2,269,422	36	172
1920	1,683,480	546,972	.32	1,298,537	2,982,017	47	178
1921	741,845	118,513	.16	328,444	1,070,289	17	89
1922	1,077,968	194,301	.18	1,495,907	2,573,875	40	100
1923	2,063,179	311,130	.15	5,456,424	7,519,603	118	83
1924	1,460,897	212,035	.15	4,402,278	5,863,175	92	83
1925	1,793,865	321,962	.18	3,900,249	5,694,114	90	100
1926	2,172,159	400,184	.18	6,114,668	8,286,827	130	100
1927	1,512,492	212,432	.14	3,438,464	4,950,956	78	78
1928	1,681,777	230,955	.14	4,095,825	5,777,602	91	78
1929	2,035,128	286,321	.14	6,469,369	8,504,497	134	78
1930	1,465,485	177,307	.12	2/ 3,278,743	4,744,228	75	67
1931	962,953	111,830	.12	2/ 1,966,056	2,929,009	46	67
1932	338,997	45,882	.14	2/ 1,230,692	1,569,689	25	78
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Unmanufactured and manufactured or trimmed (cut mica and splittings) except 1913-1922 when quantity of manufactured mica not reported. 2/ Includes waste and scrap after June 17, 1930.

Note: Variations in unit values of mica are caused in large part not only by market conditions but also by character of product sold. Poorly prepared mica and small sizes naturally are worth much less than large sheets, clear and well-trimmed.

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

Pyrites

Year	Domestic production1/			Imports,	Apparent consumption,	Indexes	
	Quantity, long tons	Value	Value per ton	long tons	long tons	Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	241,612	$ 977,978	$4.05	30,833	272,445	61	109
1911	301,458	1,164,871	3.86	29,144	330,602	74	104
1912	350,923	1,334,259	3.80	970,785	1,321,713	296	103
1913	341,338	1,286,084	3.77	850,592	1,191,930	267	102
1914	336,662	1,283,346	3.81	1,026,617	1,363,279	305	103
1915	394,124	1,674,933	4.25	964,634	1,358,758	304	115
1916	439,132	2,038,002	4.64	1,244,662	1,683,794	377	125
1917	482,662	2,593,035	5.37	967,340	1,450,002	325	145
1918	464,494	2,644,515	5.69	496,792	961,286	215	154
1919	420,647	2,558,172	6.08	388,973	809,620	181	164
1920	310,777	1,596,961	5.14	332,606	643,383	144	139
1921	157,118	711,432	4.53	216,229	373,347	84	122
1922	172,851	686,359	3.97	279,445	452,296	101	107
1923	190,635	693,785	3.64	263,695	454,330	102	98
1924	167,914	676,769	4.03	246,737	414,651	93	109
1925	193,642	740,451	3.82	276,385	470,027	105	103
1926	226,933	840,052	3.70	366,151	593,084	133	100
1927	302,806	1,128,665	3.73	250,794	553,620	124	101
1928	312,815	1,081,758	3.46	457,123	769,938	173	94
1929	333,465	1,250,141	3.75	514,336	847,801	190	101
1930	347,512	1,028,680	2.96	354,543	703,055	158	80
1931	330,843	974,820	2.95	352,066	682,914	153	80
1932	186,485	492,043	2.64	253,248	439,733	99	71
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Quantity for 1922-32, inclusive, includes byproduct pyrites from zinc operations in Wisconsin and New York and pyrite and pyrrhotite concentrates from copper operations in Tennessee. The production of pyrite and pyrrhotite concentrates in Tennessee began in 1925. Gross value in 1922-27 partly estimated.

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

Salt

Year	Domestic production			Net imports(+) or exports(-), short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	4,242,792	$ 7,900,344	$1.86	+ 88,090	4,330,882	61	55
1911	4,365,756	8,345,692	1.91	+ 93,217	4,458,973	63	56
1912	4,665,473	9,402,772	2.02	+ 77,403	4,742,876	67	59
1913	4,815,902	10,123,139	2.10	+ 84,476	4,900,378	69	62
1914	4,872,656	10,197,417	2.09	+ 48,509	4,921,165	70	61
1915	5,352,409	11,747,686	2.19	+ 41,852	5,394,261	76	64
1916	6,362,906	13,645,947	2.14	- 19,073	6,343,833	90	63
1917	6,978,177	19,940,442	2.86	- 73,703	6,904,474	98	84
1918	7,238,744	26,940,361	3.72	- 77,269	7,161,475	101	109
1919	6,882,902	27,074,694	3.93	+ 18,238	6,901,140	98	116
1920	6,840,029	29,894,075	4.37	- 46,177	6,793,852	96	129
1921	4,981,154	24,557,066	4.93	+ 2,057	4,983,211	71	145
1922	6,792,849	27,464,833	4.04	- 21,067	6,771,782	96	119
1923	7,130,713	27,795,941	3.90	- 36,779	7,093,934	101	115
1924	6,803,115	25,747,048	3.78	- 56,007	6,747,108	96	111
1925	7,397,500	26,162,361	3.54	- 69,291	7,328,209	104	104
1926	7,371,600	25,055,012	3.40	-102,944	7,268,656	103	100
1927	7,568,690	24,817,962	3.28	-108,864	7,459,826	106	96
1928	8,074,700	26,772,568	3.32	-102,540	7,972,160	113	98
1929	8,543,560	27,334,695	3.20	- 72,772	8,470,788	120	94
1930	8,054,440	25,069,480	3.11	- 16,457	8,037,983	114	91
1931	7,358,070	21,541,012	2.93	- 65,494	7,292,576	103	86
1932	6,447,351	19,468,096	3.02	- 35,563	6,411,783	91	89
1933							
1934							
1935							

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

Silica (Quartz, Crude and Ground)

Year	Domestic production			Net exports or imports, short tons	Apparent consumption, short tons1/	Indexes	
	Quantity short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent1/	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	63,577	$193,757	$3.05	1/	63,577	273	31
1911	87,943	155,122	1.76	1/	87,943	378	18
1912	97,874	191,685	1.96	1/	97,874	421	20
1913	97,902	201,483	2.06	1/	97,902	421	21
1914	153,401	360,502	2.35	1/	153,401	659	24
1915	112,575	273,553	2.43	1/	112,575	484	25
1916	88,514	242,786	2.74	1/	88,514	380	28
1917	142,673	318,069	2.23	1/	142,673	613	23
1918	71,740	259,330	3.61	1/	71,740	308	37
1919	63,332	373,571	5.90	1/	63,332	272	60
1920	68,190	320,350	4.70	1/	68,190	293	48
1921	11,252	84,957	7.55	1/	11,252	48	76
1922	10,653	101,347	9.51	1/	10,653	46	96
1923	20,601	193,630	9.40	1/	20,601	89	95
1924	23,761	203,177	8.55	1/	23,761	102	86
1925	25,444	205,376	8.07	1/	25,444	109	82
1926	27,743	274,333	9.89	1/	27,743	119	100
1927	22,144	194,040	8.76	1/	22,144	95	89
1928	22,198	209,333	9.43	1/	22,198	95	95
1929	20,981	205,759	9.81	1/	20,981	90	99
1930	13,156	121,289	9.22	1/	13,156	57	93
1931	2/ 7,851	2/ 69,103	8.80	1/	2/ 7,851	34	89
1932	2/ 7,487	2/ 59,158	7.90	1/	2/ 7,487	32	80
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Foreign trade data not available and consumption as indicated by domestic production is probably low.
2/ Partly estimated.

Note: Figures include crude quartz and the quartz ground by the original producers or by grinders who purchase from small miners not reporting their production. Duplication of tonnage is avoided but variations in proportions of crude and ground affect value as reported.

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

Sulphur

Year	Domestic production			Net exports, long tons	Apparent consumption, long tons	Indexes	
	Quantity, long tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	250,919	$ 4,522,000	$18.02	2,086	248,833	22	100
1911	253,795	4,573,000	18.02	3,903	249,892	22	100
1912	305,390	5,289,000	17.32	30,851	274,539	24	96
1913	319,333	5,617,000	17.59	74,099	245,234	21	98
1914	341,985	6,214,000	18.17	74,553	267,432	23	101
1915	293,803	4,959,000	16.88	12,665	281,138	25	94
1916	766,835	12,246,000	15.97	107,466	659,369	58	89
1917	1,120,378	23,987,000	21.41	151,763	968,615	85	119
1918	1,266,709	27,868,000	22.00	131,037	1,135,672	99	122
1919	678,257	10,252,000	15.12	224,635	453,622	40	84
1920	1,517,625	30,000,000	19.77	477,406	1,040,219	91	110
1921	954,344	17,000,000	17.81	285,758	668,586	58	99
1922	1,343,624	22,000,000	16.37	485,497	858,127	75	91
1923	1,618,841	26,000,000	16.06	472,060	1,146,781	100	89
1924	1,537,345	25,000,000	16.26	481,109	1,056,236	92	90
1925	1,858,003	29,000,000	15.61	629,301	1,228,702	107	87
1926	2,072,657	37,300,000	18.00	576,918	1,495,739	131	100
1927	2,072,109	38,300,000	18.48	785,890	1,286,219	112	103
1928	2,082,924	37,500,000	18.00	680,264	1,402,660	123	100
1929	2,437,238	43,800,000	17.97	854,020	1,583,218	138	100
1930	1,989,917	35,800,000	17.99	593,283	1,396,634	122	100
1931	1,376,526	1/ 24,800,000	18.02	407,586	968,940	85	100
1932	1,108,852	1/ 20,000,000	18.04	352,610	756,242	66	100
1933							
1934							
1935							

1/ Approximate value.

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

Ground Talc

Year	Domestic production			Imports, short tons[1]	Apparent consumption, short tons[2]	Indexes	
	Quantity, short tons	Value	Value per ton			Consumption (1923-1925 = 100), percent	Unit value (1926 = 100), percent
1910	103,576	$ 954,088	$ 9.21	8,378	111,954	59	82
1911	103,564	858,771	8.29	7,113	110,677	58	74
1912	119,561	989,726	8.28	10,989	130,550	68	74
1913	147,099	1,238,728	8.42	13,770	160,869	84	75
1914	148,479	1,268,106	8.54	15,734	164,213	86	76
1915	160,178	1,340,441	8.37	15,952	176,130	92	75
1916	181,182	1,553,240	8.57	16,855	198,037	104	76
1917	180,563	1,644,828	9.11	16,157	196,720	103	81
1918	177,269	1,869,730	10.55	12,735	190,004	100	94
1919	151,793	1,601,736	10.55	12,961	164,754	86	94
1920	178,505	2,142,894	12.00	21,739	200,244	105	107
1921	102,413	1,115,205	10.89	11,463	113,881	59	97
1922	170,349	2,038,838	11.97	18,196	188,545	99	107
1923	167,447	1,915,258	11.44	19,405	186,852	98	102
1924	171,635	2,095,019	12.21	17,496	189,131	99	109
1925	175,677	1,879,569	10.70	20,872	196,549	103	95
1926	174,052	1,954,018	11.23	23,642	197,694	104	100
1927	185,116	2,097,709	11.33	24,817	209,933	110	101
1928	195,680	2,419,569	12.36	26,590	222,270	115	110
1929	208,082	2,399,914	11.53	29,949	238,031	125	103
1930	174,028	1,969,055	11.31	25,057	199,085	104	101
1931	156,898	1,753,350	11.18	23,335	180,233	95	100
1932	117,479	1,292,227	11.00	19,926	137,405	72	98
1933							
1934							
1935							

[1] Includes a little unground material, such as French chalk.
[2] Exports in bulk not recorded. Exports are chiefly manufactured products, toilet powder, etc.